

## THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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3.....24,084	20.....25,584
4.....24,970	21.....25,903
5.....24,223	22.....25,692
6.....24,840	23.....25,611
7.....24,825	24.....24,470
8.....25,172	25.....23,738
9.....25,936	26.....24,200
10.....24,180	27.....23,320
11.....24,880	28.....23,724
12.....24,150	29.....24,410
13.....24,970	30.....25,504
14.....24,223	31.....24,407
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Sworn to before me and subscribed in my  
presence this 21st day of December, 1898.  
(Seal.) N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

The legislative mill will begin to grind  
tomorrow.

The Spanish flag has now been blotted  
out of the western hemisphere.

It is all right to make good resolu-  
tions. It is better to keep them.

The speakership contest will probably  
be settled within twenty-four hours.

The senatorial fight is liable to be with  
us a whole month.

The members-elect of the legislature  
have one great advantage over the gov-  
ernor-elect. The lawmakers assume  
office ahead of the law-executor.

Because Governor Holcomb insists on  
making his message to the legislature of  
unusual length is no good reason why  
the legislature should not cut its session  
as short as the business to be transacted  
will allow.

Rev. Sam Small has revised his re-  
marks regarding chaplains in the army  
being useless. The reverend gentleman  
evidently feared the dispensing with the  
services of chaplains might commence  
with himself.

The agitation for a special session of  
the new congress immediately after  
March 4 next keeps on, but it seems so  
far to have made little headway outside  
of a few newspapers devoted to cur-  
rency tinkering.

By clipping twenty-four hours of the  
transcontinental mail service between  
New York and San Francisco the new  
year starts off at a pace that will keep  
it moving at a lively gait to avoid fall-  
ing behind its own record.

The Douglas delegation to the legis-  
lature appears willing to give Lancaster  
county all it wants, providing the com-  
mitment is returned in a solid vote of  
the Lancaster delegation for senator for  
the man who wears the chromatic vest.

The fuse on the Dreyfus bomb is still  
smoldering and, according to well in-  
formed observers, no one should be sur-  
prised at its early explosion. In the  
meanwhile, the ruling monarchs of  
Europe will do well to set their crowns  
on straight.

One of the first acts of Governor  
Poynter should be to send referee,  
timekeepers and bottleholders to the  
Industrial school at Kearney, that the  
officials and employees of the institu-  
tion may be able to settle their differ-  
ences in a proper manner.

Henry Watterson has hoisted Admiral  
George Dewey and General Fitzhugh  
Lee as his presidential ticket for 1900.  
Inasmuch as Watterson has always been  
champion of the losing candidate, it is  
doubtful whether either the democrats  
or popocrats will heed his advice.

Candidates for appointive offices of  
the legislature should have some other  
recommendation than the simple fact  
that they have previously held numer-  
ous offices. The officeholding habit  
should not be encouraged to the point  
where it becomes chronic.

Henry Watterson's proposed platform  
for 1900, "The Stars and Stripes For-  
ever-God Bless Them," will never do for  
a fusion program. The popocrats would  
never put up with a national platform  
that falls short of filling at least two  
columns of close newspaper print.

General Brooke now holds forth as  
civil and military governor of Cuba. Gen-  
eral Brooke's record as an officer is a  
guarantee that he will attend to busi-  
ness, and all who knew him for many  
years as commandant of the Department  
of the Platte, located at Omaha, wish  
him every measure of success in his new  
and trying position.

The State Banking board has dis-  
covered some "very good indications"  
in its review of the condition of the  
banks of the state. This is somewhat  
different from the alarmist story sent  
out before election. While the story  
was not given currency by the state  
officials they never felt called upon to  
deny it and the general understanding  
was that the story had their approval.

## THE LAND OF PROMISE.

When fabulous gold discoveries were  
reported in the Klondike every town on  
the Pacific coast became an outfitting  
point for the new El Dorado and every  
craft aloft from the Golden Gate to  
Puget sound was pressed into the ser-  
vice to carry the stream of fortune hunt-  
ers to their destination among the  
glaciers and icebound rivers of Alaska.  
As might have been foreseen, thou-  
sands who were hardly enough to brave  
the rigors of the Arctic climate suc-  
cumbed to want and privation while  
comparatively few realized the expecta-  
tions that had been raised by the allur-  
ing promises of riches to be had for the  
taking. Fortunately for the victims of  
the Klondike fever, the outbreak of the  
war with Spain checked the northward  
exodus and prevented the inevitable dis-  
aster that would have overtaken many  
credulous people bent on seeking wealth  
in the polar regions.

And now the eyes of every fortune  
hunter are turned toward the tropics.  
On to Cuba! On to Porto Rico! On to  
Hawaii! On to the Philippines!

Viewed at a distance, these island El  
Dorados seem to possess greater fascina-  
tion than all the placers of the Yukon.  
The colossal fortunes made by coffee  
and tobacco kings in Cuba and Porto  
Rico, the wealth amassed by sugar  
kings in Hawaii and the vast undevel-  
oped resources of the Philippines con-  
stitute irresistible attractions for men  
who want to become rich over night.

These thoughtless people forget that  
the fortunes made in the West Indies  
date back to the days of slavery, when  
the lash swung over the back of the  
negro compelled him to labor for his  
master day in and day out, whereas  
the freed slave cannot be coerced or  
driven to do more work now than he  
is obliged to in order to supply his  
scanty wants. They forget, also, that  
the climate of the tropics is more deadly  
than the climate of the Arctic and that  
the natives of Spain's former posses-  
sions cannot be educated in one gen-  
eration to change their habits or adapt  
themselves to modern methods of labor  
and living.

According to the most reliable reports  
from Cuba it will take years to regen-  
erate the island and, while a few heavy  
capitalists may strike it rich in specu-  
lative enterprises there is little or no  
room in Cuba for the white men who  
seek a livelihood in professions, at me-  
chanical work or in mercantile pursuits.  
This will hold good more particularly  
during the period between military oc-  
cupation and the establishment of a  
Cuban republic or the accomplishment  
of annexation.

What applies to Cuba as regards labor  
and the opportunity for white settlers  
applies with greater force to Porto Rico,  
Hawaii and the Philippines. Porto Rico  
and the Philippines are densely popu-  
lated. The price of common labor is  
very low and the demand for mechanics  
or professional men insignificant. In  
the language of Captain Stockham of  
the First Nebraska volunteers, now in  
Manila, "the Philippines are not a fit  
place for white men to live," and few  
men will emigrate to a place they do  
not want to die in.

As to Hawaii, conditions for Ameri-  
can settlers are equally unpromising.  
The plantations are already in the hands  
of the principal towns is monopolized  
by long-established concerns with large  
capital that make it almost impossible  
for small dealers to compete. There are  
more doctors, more lawyers, more den-  
tists in Honolulu than are needed for the  
present population and the Japanese  
and Chinese artisans and laborers un-  
derbid white workmen, who cannot sub-  
sist on the same plane.

From every point of view the land of  
promise for American men and women  
who desire to better their condition is  
not in the tropics no more than it is in  
the regions of perpetual ice and snow.  
There are more wealth and more assur-  
ance of achieving success in every walk  
of life in the great west between the  
Missouri river and the Pacific slope than  
in any other part of the world. Millions  
of acres of untitled land still await men  
willing to toil on the farm and on the  
cattle range. Thousands of undevel-  
oped mines in Wyoming, South Dakota,  
Colorado, New Mexico, Idaho, Utah, Ne-  
vada, Montana, Arizona, California, Ore-  
gon and Washington still hold out in-  
ducements to those who desire to delve  
underground. There are water powers  
for mills and factories and thriving  
towns sure to grow into prosperous cities.

Here in the boundless west is the  
land of promise for Americans and it  
is large enough and rich enough to af-  
ford an opportunity for all who desire  
to find new homes or embark in new en-  
terprises.

FOR BETTER FOREIGN SERVICE.

The Merchants' association of New  
York has addressed to the president and  
vice president of the United States, to  
all members of the house of representa-  
tives and to the commercial organiza-  
tions in all the trade centers of the  
country, a memorial in favor of the bill  
now pending in congress to increase the  
efficiency of the foreign service and to  
provide for the reorganization of the  
consular service. The memorial states  
that while this measure is a radical one,  
it provides the change by which the  
consular service of the United States  
can be made to do for this country in  
the export of manufactured products  
what the consular service of Great Brit-  
ain and Germany does for those two  
nations and that it will do more to  
place properly before the consumers of  
the world at large—through the accreted  
channels of the government—the  
superiority of American manufactured  
products than any other means that  
can be adopted.

This is the deliberate judgment of an  
association of business men deeply con-  
cerned in having the consular service of  
the country elevated to the highest  
standard of usefulness and efficiency  
and it should have great weight with  
congress. The memorial assures those  
to whom it is addressed that the object  
sought has the endorsement of repre-  
sentative mercantile or commercial or-  
ganizations throughout the country and  
says that while there are other questions  
of perhaps equal importance pending in

congress, there is not one on which can  
be found so great a unanimity of opin-  
ion as in this particular instance. There  
is no sort of doubt that the business in-  
terests of the United States which are  
at all concerned in the extension of  
foreign commerce are a unit in the de-  
sire for legislation that will effect  
needed reform in the consular service  
and put it upon a basis that will insure  
its greater efficiency and usefulness.  
They know there is no more effective  
way to extend the foreign trade of the  
country than to put its consular service  
into such efficient and capable hands  
that it may prove a trustworthy adjunct  
to be depended upon for information  
and assistance in every important mar-  
ket of the world. To divorce the con-  
sular service from politics and to make  
it a special agency for the promotion  
of commerce are objects of the first im-  
portance to our merchants and man-  
ufacturers. The commercial organiza-  
tions throughout the country should  
bring their strongest influence to bear  
in favor of the passage at the present  
session of congress of the bill to reor-  
ganize the consular service.

## NEW YORK'S NEW GOVERNOR.

Today Colonel Theodore Roosevelt will  
enter upon the duties of governor of  
New York. It is an executive position of  
great responsibility and much is ex-  
pected of Governor Roosevelt. He suc-  
ceeds a republican, but the outgoing gov-  
ernor was a disappointment to his party,  
which was greatly weakened by his ad-  
ministration. He appointed men to office  
whose character was not above reproach,  
he showed himself unfriendly to civil  
service reform and he allowed himself to  
be made the mere instrument of the  
slandering his administration and in-  
juring his party, which would probably  
have been defeated at the last election  
under any other leader than Roosevelt.

The new governor is expected to give  
the Empire state an honest, clean ad-  
ministration, instituting, so far as  
has authority, needed reforms and faith-  
fully executing the laws. Governor  
Roosevelt was the choice of the people.  
He owes nothing to the "machine." He  
is under no pledges to individuals. He  
goes into office with absolute indepen-  
dence and the character of the man  
forbids any other opinion than that he  
will maintain his independent position  
throughout his term. He will consult  
with those prominent in the councils of  
his party, as he has been doing since his  
election, but he will not be the mere in-  
strument, as his predecessor was, of  
any man or set of men. He is not the  
son of man who can be boss-ridden.  
The appointments already made by Gov-  
ernor Roosevelt are generally com-  
mended and there is every reason to ex-  
pect that those to be made will be no  
less meritorious.

No state administration during the  
next two years will command so much  
of the attention of the country as that  
of New York. The electoral vote of that  
state in the next presidential contest will  
very largely depend upon the character  
of the administration installed today. If  
it shall be wise, honest, efficient and  
promotive of the public welfare, the Em-  
pire state will be republican next year  
and in the meantime may exert a wide-  
spread influence favorable to the party  
in control there. We think that such  
an administration may confidently be  
expected. The ability of Governor  
Roosevelt in high executive position is  
yet to be tested. The public positions  
he has held, however, warrant the be-  
lief that he is qualified to administer  
the affairs of a great state. But there is  
no doubt in regard to his integrity, cour-  
age and force of character and these are  
most valuable qualities in an executive  
officer. If Governor Roosevelt shall meet  
the expectations of those who supported  
him and of republicans everywhere  
whose best wishes he has for a success-  
ful administration, he will inevitably be-  
come a commanding figure in American  
politics.

## Handy Man for Both Sides.

Washington Star.

Thomas Jefferson's versatility is proved  
by the promptness with which he is usually  
quoted on both sides of an argument.

## When Pride Takes a Fall.

Somerville Journal.

Perhaps you have noticed that the  
haughty man doesn't fall any more grace-  
fully on an icy sidewalk than anybody  
else.

## Influence of the Exposition.

St. Louis Democrat.

An Omaha jurist has given a decision to  
the effect that poker is not a gambling game.  
It is easy to see that the exposition has left  
its impress upon the amusement of the Ne-  
braska metropolis.

## Where is Pod Dismuke?

St. Louis Republic.

Dewey says that a statesman is badly  
needed at Manila. Colonel John Thomas  
Adams of Omaha is a statesman and he is  
peculiarly fitted for Philippine diplomacy—  
hot times with the Indians is his specialty.

## Farm Schools for Filipinos.

Springfield Republican.

Secretary Wilson of the Agricultural de-  
partment is planning the establishment of  
agricultural schools in the Philippines. This  
is for the purpose of making them more  
efficient competitors of an over-prosperous  
agriculture in the United States.

## Father of the Senate.

Minneapolis Times.

By the death of Senator Morrill, Mr. Al-  
lison becomes the "father of the senate." To  
be sure, Senator Allison and Senator Jones  
of Nevada began their service in the senate  
at the same time, March 4, 1875, and both  
have served continuously since, but Senator  
Allison had previously served four terms in  
the house and that counts.

## Missionaries of Civilization.

Springfield Republican.

The expansionist clergymen will be  
pleased to note how swiftly we are minis-  
tering to the needs of the colonies. James  
J. Corbett is to supply the demand at Ha-  
vanna for an up-to-date American saloon,  
and noted gamblers and plug-uglies from  
Tombstone to Skaguay are to make that  
city a kind of Mecca for sporting men.

## Faith in Dismuke.

Philadelphia Ledger.

All the criticisms that have been made  
of the czar's disarmament proposition have  
related to the scheme in the abstract and  
most of them have asserted that it is im-  
practicable. His majesty, however, has not  
lost faith in it and has invited the powers  
interested to a conference, to be held at  
his capital in the spring, when his great  
influence will be brought to bear on them  
directly. Previous to that he will submit  
a detailed plan for their consideration and

this may make something that will make  
the same feasible. Probably one of the  
great difficulties of the czar's scheme will  
be the question, after having induced the na-  
tions to disarm, of keeping them from stock-  
ing up again.

## Another Fugitive Haven Closed.

Philadelphia Record.

Brazil having ratified the extradition  
treaty concluded with the United States, the  
convention will become effective upon ratifi-  
cation by the senate and another haven  
of refuge for flying rascals will have been  
closed to them. Brazil has an immense and  
thickly wooded area, well adapted to the  
elusive purposes of fugitives from justice.

## STATE PRESS ON STATE POLITICS.

Howell Journal (dem.): The populists  
of Nebraska should be made to understand  
that if there is to be any more fusion in  
Nebraska it must be upon a more fair and  
equal plan than that adopted in the late  
campaign. The democrats have been  
allowed for the last time. Another at-  
tempt to make a candidate that will  
have everything in sight means the end  
of fusion. They must act white or go it  
alone.

Papillon Times (dem.): In his inaugural  
address Governor Poynter will show to the  
world whether or not he has the courage  
of his convictions. The Times believes he  
has the courage and therefore con-  
fidently predicts that he will boldly ad-  
vocate the death of the State Board of Trans-  
portation fraud. The governor is on re-  
cord as opposed to the board, and he must  
stand by that record or lose the good place  
he now holds in the public mind.

Schuyler Sun (rep.): There will be quite  
a number of changes in the position on the  
district bench, made vacant by the death  
of Judge Marshall. We understand that  
our townsman, J. A. Grimison, is an ap-  
plicant. The Sun hopes he will be suc-  
cessful. If a populist or democrat must  
have the place we certainly would take  
him. He is a lawyer and a useful man.  
We cannot ask it, as it has Judge Hol-  
comb. As Alberts was turned down by his  
party he will certainly not be considered  
and it looks as though Mr. Grimison is the  
most prominent populist mentioned.

Pullerton Post (dem.): The death of  
Judge Marshall leaves a vacancy on the  
bench in the judicial district to be filled  
by appointment by the governor. We pre-  
sume that Governor Holcomb will allow  
the matter to go over for Governor Poynter  
to adjudicate, as his term is so near out.  
Among other towns which will present can-  
didates Pullerton will also be on hand. A  
little later we may see very generally signed  
urging the governor to appoint County  
Judge T. C. Reid. Inasmuch as the demo-  
crats already have one judge there can be  
no question but what the populists are  
entitled to the other. No democrat can  
consistently contend otherwise. Inasmuch  
as the judge is to be elected by the people  
and that Judge Holcomb will be the  
choice of the democrats it is well at this  
time to consider a populist name that will  
be available as a running mate. T. C.  
Reid possesses all the qualifications for the  
important and high position and should be  
the choice of the governor as well as the  
people.

## TROUBLE WE BARGAINED FOR.

Philadelphia Record: The Spaniards  
seem to have surrendered one of the Phil-  
ippine islands either to the wrong party or  
once too often.

Buffalo Express: The capture of Iloilo,  
the second in importance in the Phil-  
ippines, by the insurgents in advance of the  
arrival of the United States forces, may  
tend to complicate considerably our rela-  
tions with the natives. It certainly adds a  
good deal of weight to their argument that  
the Spaniards surrendered to us a sov-  
ereignty they did not possess.

Chicago Record: The United States is re-  
sponsible for order and government in the  
entire Philippine group and it is necessary  
that it should not hesitate to use force to compel  
the insurgents now in possession of Iloilo to  
recognize its controlling authority. Such  
authority, however, can justly be exercised  
only for the good of the inhabitants of  
the island and for the disposition of the  
island should be with their consent.

Philadelphia Times: There is no way to  
escape it now. We have assumed the re-  
sponsibility and must maintain it, whatever  
the policy to be followed in the future.  
There is general confidence in the discretion  
of Dewey and Otis, but they have not a  
large force at their command and the pos-  
sibilities of trouble may as well be recog-  
nized. If our purpose is to secure these  
people their freedom, they will have to be  
dealt with very diplomatically, or they may  
decide that they are capable of taking care  
of themselves.

Kansas City Star: Brigadier General C. A.  
Whittier, U. S. V., inspector general of the  
staff of Major General Merritt, says he  
did not see the Filipino leader at all. Ad-  
miral Dewey has not expressed himself.

The newspaper correspondents speak of  
Aguinaldo as a man of force and great in-  
fluence with his record in the war. It is  
plausible if a mistake is made in dealing  
with this soldier of liberty. The United  
States does not want any Toussaint L'Ou-  
verture to look back upon with regret.

## WOOD PULP.

Another Ravenous Enemy of the  
country's interests.

The wood pulp bacillus is the enemy of  
forests and unless a halt is called in its  
ravages it may almost eat them off the face  
of the globe. So many things are now made  
from wood pulp that the demand for the  
substance, constantly increasing, becomes  
practically limitless, and however ample  
the sources of supply may now seem to be  
they have a bound and tend to diminution,  
while the demand promises a constant in-  
crease. Printing paper alone eats an enor-  
mous hole in our nation's forests yearly,  
and the future extent of the requirement  
can only be conjectured. The huge process-  
ing of railway cars all over the country  
runs to some extent on paper wheels; car-  
penters are beginning to use boards of  
paper handsoomely veneered, requiring no  
planing, twice as durable as the wooden  
variety and costing only half the money.  
The builder is introducing paper bricks  
showily enameled, which will not burn and  
possess many advantages over those of  
burnt clay. The shipbuilder introduces  
masts and spars of the same substance  
which is likewise used for telegraph  
and telephone poles and flagstaffs.  
These are not fanciful experiments, but  
serious business procedures, justified by the  
superior utility of the articles so produced.  
The same quality is claimed for the paper  
household recently invented and now ex-  
tensively used.

An enumeration of the purposes for which  
this surprising protoplasm has come to be  
employed would stretch into a catalogue  
and new ones seem to be discovered every  
day. They give a sign of its waning demand  
on our forest growths and which the sylva-  
nologist and conservator may look with  
apprehension, but just at present it is diffi-  
cult to see in what way he can intervene  
for their protection. Humboldt says that  
wherever the civilized, earth tilling, wood  
cutting man appears a new enemy of the  
globe he provides the conditions for his  
own extinction by his destruction of  
forests. His dictum antedates the wood  
pulp man, whose appearance certainly does  
not tend to invalidate it, and, useful as he  
is, it may in time become necessary to take  
direct hands and impose some kind of re-  
straint upon him.

## BOOMING SENATORIAL FAVORITES.

Hastings Tribune: The Tribune concedes  
to every man the right to his preference  
for a candidate for senator. The Tribune's  
preference is for Judge Hayward for re-  
election. Should Judge Hayward be defeated the  
Tribune will gracefully submit to be classed  
with the respectable minority.

Sutton Advertiser: As the time for the  
opening of the legislature draws near and  
the senatorial contest becomes more intense,  
the candidacy of G. M. Lamberton of Lin-  
coln begins to cut ice, judging from the  
claims of those who espouse his cause, and  
there are many. Mr. Lamberton took a high  
place in the confidence of the public twenty  
years ago while serving as United States  
district attorney for the state and his ability  
and sterling republicanism cannot be ques-  
tioned. Should he be chosen Nebraska's  
interests in the senate would be in good  
hands.

Fender Republic: The press of Nebraska  
has never been more uniformly favorable  
to the election of a republican candidate than  
it is today in favor of the election of Hon.  
M. L. Hayward as United States senator. The  
members elected to the legislature will  
scarcely disregard this desire as expressed  
in this manner of so large a part of the re-  
publican party whose approval will be  
courted. M. L. Hayward ought by all means  
to be chosen to this position. His election  
will strengthen the party and give the state  
a patriotic, fearless and able representative  
in the college of Senator Thurston at the  
nation's capital.

Ashtand Gazette: There is no abatement  
of the sentiment in favor of the candidacy of  
Judge Hayward for the United States senate  
among the majority of those who have the  
welfare of the republicanism party intelli-  
gently at heart and who see it fulfill its  
highest measure of activity and usefulness  
in this state. While there is no objection  
to a man merely because he is a successful  
business man, there are other qualifications  
that should be considered when a position  
of this kind is to be filled. The man should  
be of high character and of high ability.  
The two qualities are entirely distinct and if a  
man can urge no better reason than that he  
is rich and has a barrel and makes lots of  
money his claims are very weak indeed.

Grand Island Independent: The manner  
in which the people have elected D. E. Thomp-  
son for senator is a lesson to those who  
are for various reasons opposed to the  
candidacy of D. E. Thompson. They would  
be quite as unfair with themselves  
as with the candidate. All kinds of in-  
responsible charges have been made con-  
cerning connections of Mr. Thompson  
with various influences and men who are  
unpopular with this or that class of peo-  
ple; but in every instance the charges or  
intimations grow out of Mr. Thompson's  
business relations with men and institu-  
tions, as a debtor, creditor or patron, and  
not as a willing participant in any of  
them. Why, then, should his business in-  
terest be construed to be wrongful? Why  
should his effort to protect his own be  
wrong while the same effort on the part  
of a thousand others is considered right?

The real fact is that D. E. Thompson is  
the victim of many unfounded and in-  
sulting charges. He is a man of high char-  
acter and of high ability. He is a man  
who has taken full advantage of his oppor-  
tunity to do his duty to the people.

Schuyler Sun: The politicians seem to  
know that when D. E. Thompson goes after  
anything, it has to be far, far beyond his  
reach if he doesn't get it, and thus the  
fight upon him upon other candi-  
dates. One unacquainted with his life read-  
ing the attacks and commendations, finds  
it difficult to tell whether he would do  
honor to the state and to his party or  
not. The worst feature we see in his can-  
didacy is the commendations he receives  
from the populist press, but then again, it  
would seem that shouldn't count against  
him if it doesn't count for him when he  
comes out emphatically and unequivocally  
for a gold standard. He may be all his  
enemies paint him, but if we had a seat  
in the legislature we would cast our vote  
for no other man until we had examined his  
credentials pretty thoroughly of the man  
who seems to have so much force of char-  
acter and skill in the management of his  
campaign as to compel all the other can-  
didates to turn their guns upon him. Force  
of character is a good thing to have in a  
lawmaker, and if it is coupled with in-  
tegrity and ability, it forms a combination  
perhaps too rarely found in our halls of  
congress.

Fairbury Enterprise: The senatorial ques-  
tion seems to be uppermost in the minds  
of many of the country editors as well as  
the candidates themselves. This is a ques-  
tion that cannot be handled too carefully.  
The people are watching every move made  
by their representative in this contest and  
should the latter make a mistake when the  
vital point is reached the people will re-  
member it and vote accordingly at the next  
election. Some of the country newspapers  
are doing their cause more harm than good  
by their bitter opposition to some candidates.  
They seem to forget the fact that all men  
have a right to become candidates if they  
see fit to do so and abuse such men will  
only add to their strength when the actual  
contest sets in. The Enterprise has its choice  
but it is not going to abuse any aspirant.

We have favored Hon. John L. Webster of  
Omaha, because we believe he is sincerely  
and honestly fighting for the best interests  
of the people of the west and the Nebraska  
farmer in particular, when he champions  
the building of a Pacific ocean trade. Have  
any of the other candidates placed themselves  
on record on this important question? Surely  
it is not a selfish motive on the part of Mr.  
Webster, for he would gain nothing person-  
ally any more than any other western man,  
and if we do not look out for our own in-  
terests, who is there to blame but ourselves?  
He is a western man, his interests are in the  
west and he is heart and soul for western  
interests. As to his republicanism and  
ability, he is the peer of any of the candi-  
dates. While it is true that he is an ex-  
man, he is a man broad enough enough  
to represent the whole state and not some  
one particular locality. The legislature will  
make no mistake in electing Mr. Webster  
to represent Nebraska in the United States  
senate after March 4.

## PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.